

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

PART 21 OF 25

FILE NUMBER : 100-11392

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SUBJECT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FILE #: 100-11392

SECTION: 21

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/29/69

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-7821) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Memphis airtels to Bureau dated 7/2/69 and 7/11/69, each enclosing an LHM of same date.

[redacted] was contacted on 7/28/69, at which time he advised that he had no knowledge concerning instant "Peace Caravan", and could, therefore, identify none of the individuals described in referenced Memphis letterhead memorandums.

[redacted] stated on 7/28/69 that MARTIN BROWN and other individuals connected with the Peace Caravan, sponsored by American Friends Service Committee, had arrived in Atlanta, Georgia, to assist in any way they could relative to draft resistance. Source said, however, that Atlanta Workshop In Nonviolence, the principal counciling and draft resistance organization in the Atlanta area, has recently been at a low ebb in its operation, and said organization was apparently not in a position to offer any work for the Peace Caravan people. Source said BROWN and his associates were, therefore, doing very little or no work in the area. Source indicated at the time that he would attempt to develop further information concerning the group.

On 8/26/69, [redacted] indicated that MARTIN BROWN and two of the Peace Caravan associates, namely one JIM GRANT, Negro male, about 5' 11" tall, 200 pounds, from Charlotte, North Carolina, and a girl called "FAMKA" (phonetic) from Holland, had participated in a recent anti-war demonstration held on 8/9/69 by a coalition of New Left and Pacifist groups in Atlanta. Source said that BROWN, who is employed by American Friends Service Committee, is now permanently assigned in the American Friends Service Committee Office at 41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, [redacted]

REC-54 100-112472-57

9 SEP 4 1969

Source could furnish no further pertinent information concerning the Peace Caravan.

2 - Bureau
2 - Memphis
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-7821) (1 - 134-529A) (1 - 134-527A)
GRM/jah

INT. SEC.

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TELETYPE

AUG 25 1969

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

WA6 PHILA

443 PM

URGENT 8-25-69 CPW

TO DIRECTOR (~~105-158315~~) PLAINTEXT

ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON FIELD VIA WASHINGTON

FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-NEW)

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D.C. SEPTEMBER TWO DASH THREE, SIXTYNINE. INFO CONCERNING (MISC.) VIDEM.

RE NY TELETYPE AUG. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYNINE.

PH HAS NOT RECEIVED BUAIRTEL AUG. NINETEEN LAST MENTIONED IN RE NY TEL.

[redacted] ESF

[redacted] NO DEMONSTRATION PLANNED BY AFSC IN WDC SEPT. TWO DASH THREE, SIXTYNINE. A "DEATH MARCH" IS PLANNED FOR NOV. FOURTEEN, AND FIFTEEN, SIXTYNINE WHICH WILL BE ORGANIZED BY "MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE."

SOURCES CONTACTED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

END

WA...REM FBI WASH DC

SEP 4 1969

TELETYPED TO: WFO

SEP 15 1969

To White House, AG, Secret Service, CIA, State, ACSI, OSI, DIA, Vice President by tel. CC's of White House tel to DAG; AAG's: IS, CRD, CRIM, IDIU; NIS 8-26-69

100-113992-572

REC 70

5 SEP 3 1969

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/26/69

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-50547)

SUBJECT: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969,
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)
SSA
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re Memphis airtel to Bureau, 7/11/69, captioned as above.

[redacted] who is familiar with activities of the American Friends Service Committee, advised SA [redacted] that no information had come to his attention [redacted] concerning the Peace Caravan for individuals mentioned in referenced airtel and LHM.

Any information concerning the Peace Caravan will be promptly reported to the Bureau and interested offices.

REC-73 100-11392-571

EX-111

5 AUG 27 1969

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Memphis (RM)
1 - 100-5040 (Peace Caravan)
1 - 100-4630 (DRUM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-50547)
EAS:mmm
(5)

58 SEP 18 1969

INTD SEC.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTICATION

[redacted]

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
August 8, 1969

Re: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969,
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT,
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

On August 5 and 6, 1969, sources one, two and three advised that the local Memphis group, generally known as the Peace Caravan, 1969, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), as well as the Draft Resistance Union of Memphis (DRUM), which has held weekly peace vigils in downtown Memphis in the vicinity of the Federal Office Building each Wednesday, commencing July 2, 1969, had scheduled a larger peace rally for Wednesday, August 6, 1969, under the sponsorship of DRUM. Sources one and two furnished a copy of a two-page Mimeograph throwaway entitled, "Drummer," dated "August 4," and shown as being issued by the Draft Resistance Union of Memphis, P. O. Box 11463, Memphis, Tennessee, 38111. A Xerox copy of both pages of this document are attached hereto which tend to indicate the purpose and key personnel involved in the demonstration which originally was scheduled to be held in front of the First National Bank, 165 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee.

Tenn.

[redacted]

100-11372-569

ENCLOSURE

2ncl XEROX
AUG 25 1969

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THE [redacted] August 4

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS P.O. BOX 11463

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38111

D.R.U.M. MUST CONTINUE THE VIETNAM ROLL OF HONOR

At noon on wednesday, July 2, 12 members of D.R.U.M. began reading the names of the American War Dead at the front entrance of the Federal Office Building. They did this in a spirit of mourning for those who have died, both Vietnamese and American, and to bring home to the citizens of Memphis the continuing horror and devastation of this senseless and inhuman war.

D.R.U.M. has continued reading the roll of the war dead each Wednesday since July 2. Last Wednesday, July 30, several members of D.R.U.M. entered the Federal Building corridors and the lobby of City Hall and read the names of the American dead. They hoped that this effort would attract the attention of the local news media so that the citizens of Memphis would learn of the peace efforts in this city. However, the news media has ignored D.R.U.M.'s activities of the past five consecutive Wednesdays for two apparent reasons: 1) the news media in Memphis supports the war in Vietnam and has no intention of recognizing an orderly and dignified peace movemnet such as the one D.R.U.M. has been conducting; and 2) D.R.U.M. has failed to muster large numbers of participants--usually only twelve to twenty people attend the readings. Since there has been neither publicity nor news coverage, very few Memphians are aware that peace demonstrations occur each Wednesday in their city.

D.R.U.M. must continue. On Wednesday, August 6, the reading of the names will continue. However, the location of the reading has been changed. Instead of the Federal Office Building, D.R.U.M. will read the roll of honor at the First National Bank Building, 165 Madison Avenue. We must continue to point out the true dimemsions of this war; we must continue to point out that over 1,000,000 Vietnamese and more than 37,000 Americans have died so far; we must continue to point out that the Paris peace talks are a farce; and we must point out that the withdrawal of 25,000 American troops is meaningless in a war of this magnitude. D.R.U.M. must and will continue.

Join with us at the First National Bank Building on Wednesday. There is no longer time for silence; each citizen must declare firmly what he knows is right. The suffering which you may have to endure for a few hours is insignificant when compared to the suffering the Vietnamese have endured and must continue to endure until this war, our war, is brought to an end. SILENCE IS COMPLICITY! D.R.U.M. WILL BE THERE, WILL YOU?

"...We're going to bomb them back into the Stone Age."
---General Curtis LeMay

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WHAT CAN I DO TO END THIS WAR?

Here are some suggestions:
1) Be informed. Know the facts, the history, and political aspects of the American involvement
2) Inform others. Talk about the war to your friends, neighbors, business associates. Write them.
3) Write to your Congressmen and Senators. They'll need votes in the next elections.
4) Send letters to the editor. This may be effective in Memphis, but only if we send many letters.
5) Wear a peace button. It will indicate your position and may help you start a conversation.
6) Affiliate/Organize. You can join D.R.U.M. onWednesdays and Sundays. D.R.U.M. reads the roll of honor on Wednesdays and leaflets church services on Sundays. You can organize discussion groups within your neighborhood, church, PTA, etc.
7) Support draft resistance.
a. If you are over draft age you can identify with those now refusing military service by signing a "statement of complicity" which might make you liable for arrest.
b. Get information on the Conscientious Objector position to draft age men.
c. Urge that all High Schools have a draft counseling service.
d. Men of draft age can resist war by filing for the C.O. status.
e. Anyone of any age can carry the protest against the draft to the induction centers by physical occupation of the centers. How dramatic it would be if grandmothers, mothers, sisters were to lead a sit-in of the draft center saying "We will not allow you to take another black or white boy out of the slums and ghettoes for the purpose of waging this war without arresting us first."
f. Contribute to D.R.U.M. If you cannot participate actively, then help D.R.U.M. with its expenses. The cost of materials and postal charges for this issue of the drummer totaled over $20.00.

"It became necessary to destroy the town to save it." Army major, Ben Tre, So. Vietnam, Feb. 7, 1969

August Anniversary Dates.

August 5, 1964:
The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was passed in the House by a vote of 466 to 0, in theSenate by a vot of 88 to 2.
August 6, 1945:
The U.S. dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.
August 9, 1945:
The U.S. dropped the atomic bomb on Nagasaki.
August 12, 1964:
President Johnson said: "Some others are eager to enlarge the conflict. They call upon us to supply American boys to do the job that Asian boys should do. They ask us to take reckless action which might risk the lives of millions and engulf much of Asia and certainly threaten the peace of the entire world. Moreover, such action would offer no solution at all to the real problem of Vietnam."
August 19, 1945:
The Democratic Republic of Vietnam proclaimed from Hanoi by Ho Chi Minh.

---

the drummer staff:
editor--Victor A. Smith, Jr.
historian--Harry E. Sayle
EPF consultant--Robert Taylor
secretary--Charles Wright

On Feb. 24, 1965, Sec-General U Thant made a most unusual statement: "I am sure the great American people, if they only knew the true facts and the background to the developments in South Vietnam, will agree with me that further bloodshed is unnecessary. As you know, in times of war and of hostilities the first casualty is truth."

"NUOC VIET NAM SUA NGUH VIETNAM"

...viet nam to the vietnamese.

FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

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Participants were to come from any possible source, according to sources one and two, particularly groups such as the New Democratic Coalition (NDC), a group of primarily high school age, college age and young adult dissident members of the Democratic Party who primarily have been supporters of Senator Eugene McCarthy (Democrat-Minnesota) and the late Robert F. Kennedy. Other sources would come from the remnants of the now inactive Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Chapter at Memphis, Tennessee, primarily headed by James Earl Gaylord, Memphis State University (MSU) student; and that Victor A. Smith, Jr., who claims to be the Chairman of DRUM and Editor of the "Drummer," hopes to continue this draft resistance and peace movement on into the start of the 1969 school year at MSU and to take over the new left and student dissident elements at Memphis State University.

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[redacted]

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

[redacted]

(A characterization of the SDS is set forth in the Appendix section.)

[redacted] a poster advertising the scheduled August 6, 1969, demonstration which is captioned, "Hiroshima Memorial Peace Demonstration," subcaptioned, "August 6, 12 Noon, Federal Building, Memphis, Main and Poplar," beneath which are three peace symbols and the words reading, "Memorial service for the more than 78,000 Japanese men, women and children murdered on August 6, 1945. Bring our GIs home plea. U. S. out of Okinawa plea. Stop ABM (antiballistic missiles) plea. Don't commit the crime of silence. Join us August 6." This is shown as being issued by the Committee for Peace.

Source one added that the staff of the "Drummer" as set forth on the reproduced material contained herein is Editor, Victor A. Smith, Jr.; Historian, Harry E. Sayle; [redacted] white male, student at MSU; E.P.F. Consultant, Robert Taylor who has legal residence of 1686 North Parkway, [redacted] and Secretary, Charles Wright [redacted] male white, student at MSU.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Source one also advised that Victor Smith had put out a letter which he mailed to various Memphians on the letterhead of DRUM, P. O. Box 11643, Memphis, Tennessee, stating that DRUM was a newly formed organization at Memphis composed of dedicated and courageous persons opposed to the Vietnam War and to the Selective Service System; that DRUM was dedicated to the education and involvement of the community for an anti-war campaign; and that DRUM's prime concern was the counselling of young men about the alternatives and resistance to the draft laws endeavoring to make both the Vietnam War and the draft a public and community issue. The letter continued that DRUM was an infant organization, had formation difficulties, has encountered some opposition from reactionary elements not further described, and that DRUM was lacking in publicity because of the opinions and attitudes of the local news media, and above all that DRUM had considerable difficulty soliciting financial support from sympathizers and would be supporters due to the lack of publicity and because these possible supporters feared reprisal from reactionary forces. It continued that DRUM must live and has pledged itself to that purpose because it is the only organization in the entire Memphis and mid-South region which had the conviction and courage to take a public stand against the Vietnam War and the draft. It solicited the support of the recipient and was signed Victor A. Smith, Jr., Chairman, DRUM.

On August 6, 1969, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [redacted] observed the Federal Office Building as well as the First National Bank Building and Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee. A small group of individuals headed by James Earl Gaylord met in front of the Federal Office Building shortly before 12 noon and walked a distance of some eight blocks to the entrance of the First National Bank Building where they were observed to join a small group of demonstrators headed by Victor A. Smith, Jr., supported by Harry Eugene Sayle, mentioned above. This group remained in the vicinity of the Plaza in front of the First National Bank, 165 Madison Avenue, until approximately 3 p.m.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The group stood for the most part in a single-file position and carried placards calling for the end to the war in Vietnam, calling the United States murders of the poor. Periodically individuals such as Victor Smith and Harry Sayle would distribute a reprint, four pages in length, entitled, "A Generation in Search of the Future," by Dr. George Wald, issued by an organization known as "Promoting Enduring Peace Peace," P. O. Box 103, Woodmont, Connecticut, reprinted by permission from the "New Yorker" Magazine, Inc.," Wald being a Professor of Biology at Harvard University.

A review of this document written by Dr. George Wald revealed that it is a general intellectual attack on United States policy in Vietnam and an attack on the general Defense Department military policy of the United States.

There were no particular incidents or arrests during the demonstration. At the end of the demonstration, a small group following Victor Smith walked back to the Federal Office Building; retraced their steps to the Court Square where they dispersed after Victor Smith announced that a similar demonstration would occur Wednesday, August 13, 1969; and Smith called for a show of hands of those who planned to participate and about two-thirds of participants, which numbered approximately 35, held up their hands.

[redacted]

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Several other white males and females were observed who gave the appearance of being stereotyped hippies, some of them barefooted, many wearing sandals, long hair and "mod" clothes.

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[redacted]

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the worldwide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a national office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper, "New Left Notes," reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS regional offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

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[redacted]

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

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[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

August 8, 1969

AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on August 8, 1969, that the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) conducted an Avon Institute at Geneva Joint Camp, Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, July 26, 1969, through August 1, 1969.

Source advised the following:

One of the speakers on July 26, 1969, was Bruce Seamans, Voluntown, Connecticut, who stated that he is living with Marjorie Swann in Voluntown, Connecticut. He stated that Swann has posted a 24 hour guard with a walkie-talkie and a German shepherd dog on the perimeter of her property. He stated that Swann has no compunction about spending huge sums of money on Latin American projects.

The Dean of the Avon Institute is Ted Robinson, Baltimore, Maryland.

On July 27, 1969, during the forenoon workshop period, Bob Bishop spoke about the lumber industry in Maine and his main point was that the large lumber interests in Maine control the government of the State of Maine.

The evening session of July 27, 1969, consisted of a general discussion of Welfare rights in general. Conditions under which welfare mothers are forced in line were described by people from Worcester, Roxbury, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Skowhegan, Maine, and New Haven, Connecticut.

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AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

The morning general session consisted of a speech by the Reverend Herbert O. Edwards, Providence, Rhode Island, who stated that revolution in the United States is nothing more than a game which is not serious either to those who are attempting to perpetrate it or to the people upon whom this would be inflicted.

He said that institutions within the United States, including the United States Government, systematically has excluded the black people. He said that white people must urge churches to give back to black people the money which has been taken from them. He said that white people are to blame for the misery of the black people. He said that the people present at the Avon Institute who are white and the AFSC should give in excess of $100,000 to the black community.

Elizabeth Lamoreau, Augusta, Maine, spoke on the problems of welfare mothers in the State of Maine and said that anyone in Maine who protests United States foreign policy in Vietnam is jailed.

During the evening general session demands were made upon the assembled by the black caucus in a rude and boisterous manner.

Reverend Herbert O. Edwards at that time said that the black community does not need "whitey's" understanding or sympathy but the black community did need "whitey's" money. He said that it was none of "whitey's" business where the money "whitey" gave went. He said that the AFSC should grant $135,000 to the black community in New Haven, Connecticut.

The Institute then voted in favor of the black demands.

A black woman, [redacted] (last name unknown) approached [redacted] and called her a "white pig" and a "white bitch" whereupon a fight almost ensued. Thereafter integration was minimal to the point of non existence.

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AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

On July 30, 1969, prior to the general session, Joseph Harris, New Haven, Connecticut, spoke and said that he is paid "$200 a day" by black communities for fund raising. He said that fund raising is a profession and should be respected as such.

Mrs. Ralph Lopez, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, spoke and said that she was disgusted with the black caucus at the Institute. She said that they were immature. She said that the black caucus was not typical of black people.

Tom Bell of Springfield, Massachusetts, spoke and said that he had attended a conference with the North Vietnamese in Cuba. The reason for the conference was to give international to the new revolutionary government of North Vietnam and to emphasize opposition to the coalition government proposed by the United States and to protest the presence of the United States Army in South Vietnam. The conference lasted seven days.

[redacted] identified Bell as being affiliated with Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

A characterization of SDS appears in the appendix.

Bell stated that on almost every day members of the Revolutionary Provisional Government were asked to explain the American left movement.

The morning session on July 31, 1969, consisted of a talk by Bob Cook who discussed organizing in trade unions.

The evening session consisted of radical films.

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

On August 1, 1969, Marcus Munoz, Delano, California, spoke on behalf of the striking grape pickers in California.

Ronnie Johnson and a number of other black militants "jumped" Walter Benk on the evening of July 31, 1969, and beat him unconscious.

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APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
July 18, 1969

[redacted]

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM);
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT;
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

On July 15, 1969, a first source advised that a small contingent of the Peace Caravan, 1969, a group of several young college students sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, were still in Memphis, Tennessee, staying at the Westminster House, 449 Patterson, a Presbyterian Student Center located across the street from Memphis State University. Their host was Reverend Richard M. Moon, Director of the Westminster House.

Source One stated that the "Great Speckled Bird" is published by a group of young college dropouts and college graduates who have been closely identified in recent

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ENCLOSURE

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years with two major dissident student groups in the South, namely Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC).

Characterizations of the SSOC and SDS appear in the Appendix section of this communication.

Among the people present at the Westminster House on the night of July 14, 1969, was David Acey, a male Negro student at Memphis State University (MSU), [redacted]. He was with a large, heavy-set, young male Negro who is a draft counselor connected with the Peace Caravan, 1969, and who is from out of town. His name is not known. Also present was a short, dark black-haired girl, dark complexion, a local girl.

This group gave no indication that there would be any continuation of the Wednesday peace vigils at the Federal Office Building protesting United States policy in Vietnam similar to the one held on July 9, 1969.

Such a vigil did, however, take place on the early afternoon of Wednesday, July 16, 1969, and representatives of the FBI, Memphis, [redacted] observed the following individuals participating therein, it being noted that the group stood in front of the Federal Building reading names of Tennessee deceased in the Vietnam War, whereas others quietly walked back and forth on the public sidewalk in front of the building located at 167 North Main, carrying placards calling for withdrawal of United States forces from Vietnam.

Among those observed were William Spencer, white male, student at MSU, [redacted] a thin, white girl, with long straight blonde hair, tan slacks, white T-shirt, wearing glasses, who Source One stated might be the sister of Spencer; an individual

[redacted]

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RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

tentatively identified as John White, a male white MSU student who has long Cavalier-styled brown hair, shoulder length, dressed in a long-sleeve light shirt and who is identical with the young man who appeared in the July 9 vigil wearing a dark blue suit.

Also present was Victor Smith, Jr., white male, MSU student, who is one of the self-acclaimed leaders of the newly formed Draft Resistance Union of Memphis (DRUM), which was formed on or about July 7, 1969.

Also present was a short, stocky girl, black hair, short hair, who Source One stated is in all probability identical with the Peace Caravan member [redacted]. Also present was a white girl with long brown hair, wearing yellow shorts and a tan short-sleeve blouse, as well as MARY ANN McCLURE, MSU student, [redacted]

There were no incidents and no arrests, and the general public going into and out of the Federal Office Building paid little or no attention to the demonstrators.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the worldwide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

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APPENDIX

[redacted]

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[redacted]

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment, and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of the SDS

Beginning in the fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which, according to the above source, has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

[redacted]

By letter dated April 26, 1968, on SSOC letterhead mailed to the general SSOC membership over the signature of Mike Welch, Executive Secretary of SSOC, the was announced that as a step toward close relations with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and better communications with the movement nationally, SSOC and SDS have worked out an exchange of the "New South Student" and the "New Left Notes," and that SDS and SSOC were exchanging contact lists of their respective memberships for this exchange

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[redacted]

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SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

The May, 1968, issue of "New South Student, indicates that the SSOC mailing address is P. O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212, telephone number 615-291-3537, and the masthead describes the organization as "an association of young concerned southerners dedicated to social change," as taken from the preamble of the SSOC constitution.

[redacted]

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RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

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[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
July 11, 1969

[redacted]

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969,
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT;
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Previous correspondence concerning the Memphis, Tennessee aspect of captioned matter has been carried under the title Peace Caravan - 1969, American Friends Service Committee; Information Concerning, specifically a communication at Memphis dated July 2, 1969.

On July 4 and 6, 1969, a first source advised that the group known as Peace Caravan, 1969, affiliated with American Friends Service Committee, continues to operate out of the Westminister House, a Presbyterian Student Center, 449 Patterson Street, Memphis, which is directly across the street from the main campus of Memphis State University (MSU), headed by approximately 5 out-of-town, young college students, including Edward Martin Brown, IV, and Don Moss, a 3rd year medical student at the University of Michigan.

On the night of July 3, 1969, this group held a meeting at the Westminister House and they distributed a book called "Handbook for Conscientious Objectors," 10th Edition, October, 1968, which is distributed by the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors - National Counselling Agency, 2016 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

They are using as a text a book entitled "Guide to the Draft" by Arlo Tatum and Joseph Stuchinsky, published by the Beacon Press, Boston, Massachusetts, book number BP325, selling for 195 pounds.

This group hopes to set up a draft resistance and draft counselling service at Memphis, Tennessee,

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This group put out a handbill captioned "Notice!" subtitled, "Men of Draft Age", stating"The Selective Service Law provides exemption from combat training and duty or all military duty for some conscientious objectors. If you are 'conscientiously opposed to war in any form',* and need

[redacted]

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information or other assistance--write, phone or visit: Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, 2016 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, phone LO8-7971, or American Friends Service Committee, 1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina, zip code 27261, telephone 882-0109."

At the bottom an asterisk appears, showing the above quoted section is a quotation from Section 6 (j) of the Draft Law.

On Wednesday, July 9, 1969, beginning at approximately 11:30 a.m., in front of the Federal Office Building, 167 North Main Street, Memphis, representatives of the FBI and Intelligence Bureau, Memphis Police Department observed a vigil during which the participants, approximately 18 in number, demonstrated against U.S. Policy in Vietnam and, according to sources one and two, this was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee Project known as Peace Caravan, 1969. The demonstration lasted until approximately 2:10 p.m. and during the course of the vigil. approximately 18 people at various times took parts there. Placards were carried and a roll call of the Vietnam war deceased from U.S. Armed Forces whose residences were in Tennessee was verbally read by various demonstrating participants.

This demonstration began in front of the Federal Office Building and at approximately 12:35 p.m., the participants went to the South entrance of the Federal Building, staying there until approximately 2:10 p.m.

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[redacted]

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

The group had 6 placards and only 6 people at a time took turns walking back and forth in front of the Federal Building carrying the signs while the rest of the group stood in a line at the entrance on either the east side or south side of the Federal Building, and one person at a time would take turns reading a roll call of the Vietnam war dead from Tennessee. The placards bore titles such as "Food, not napalm"; "Vietnam Veterans for Peace";"Up Against the Wall Westmoreland"; "Peace not pieces Vietnam"; "War is not helping poor children or anything".

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[redacted]

1 APPENDIX

INVADERS, also known as
Black Organizing Project

On May 7, 1969, a first source advised that a militant blak nationalist group of young Memphis, Tennessee Negroes, now known as Invaders, was originally formed in the summer and fall of 1967 by three Memphis Negroes, Coby Vernon Smith, John Burrell Smith, and Charles Laverne Cabbage. During the fall of 1967 and spring of 1968, it assumed the name of Black Organizing Project (BOP), with subsidiary cells known as Afro-American Brotherhood (AAB) at Owen College; Black Student Association (BSA) at Memphis State University; LeMoyne Intercollegiate Chapter at the NAACP (LIC, NAACP) at LeMoyne College; Invaders, primarily consisting of high school students and school dropouts; and City Organizers, consisting of young non-student adults, all having a combined average membership of about 100. The ostensible purpose was to create pride in black identity, to teach black culture and black history, and to obtain employment for young blacks.

On May 7, 1969, Source One and Source Two advised that Black Organizing Project (BOP), beginning in the spring of 1968, degenerated into a group of approximately 30 to 35 young Memphis blacks, who increasingly adopted a philosophy of hatred of the white race, and hatred of the capitalistic system and all constituted legal authority, particularly law enforcement agencies. Theirs is a philosophy of nihilism and anarchy.

Both sources added that beginning in the summer of 1968, the Invaders became a dominant group. LIC, NAACP disbanded, AAB disbanded. BSA at Memphis State University became an autonomous organization with no current formal relationship with the Invaders, and the City Organizers ceased to exist.

Since June, 1968, approximately 30 Invaders have committed various local crimes, including arson, robbery, larceny, forgery prostitution, narcotics violations, and shooting of police officer, as well as inciting to riot in

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INVADERS

public schools. Over 25 have been convicted for these offenses, most of them making bond and appealing convictions. For example, John Burrell Smith has been convicted of inciting a high school riot and possession of marijuana. Charles Laverne Cabbage has been convicted of carrying a pistol, third degree burglary, and refusal to report for Armed Forces induction.

Both sources added that these arrests and the attendant publicity have weakened the influence of the Invaders and caused them to be less vocal and less publicly contentious. Their membership is estimated at 40 with only about 20 hard-core members. The Invaders have no financial resources of consequence which further restricts their activities. Sources One and Two added that the Invaders primarily engage in psychological warfare by attempting to convince the community that they are far more powerful and potentially violent than is actually the case. Sources One and Two advised that on occasion the Invaders refer to their group as the BOP but actually the only active cell is the Invaders.

APPENDIX

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[redacted]

1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper, "New Left Notes," reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

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[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
July 2, 1969

RE: PEACE CARAVAN - 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On June 28, a first source and a second source advised as follows:

The Peace Caravan - 1969, sponsored by American Friends Service Committee, started a 3-week campaign in Memphis, Tennessee, on Saturday morning, June 28, 1969, at Westminister House, Presbyterian Student Center, headed by Reverend Richard M. Moon. This is on Patterson Street across the street from the western border of Memphis State University (MSU). Dick Moon

None of the Caravan members, all from out of town, are Quakers, but all said they are employed by American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a Quaker group, understood to be headquartered in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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The group will be in Memphis until about July 18, 1969.

Reverend Dick Moon is hosting the group temporarily.

[redacted]. The group plans to do research and survey work for peace, opposing U.S. policy in Vietnam, draft counseling, and poverty and racial discrimination surveys.

It was announced also that a concentrated VISTA (Volunteers In Service to America) program will commence in Memphis on or about July 15, 1969 and that the group of about 15 is to be headed by William Malloy and one Peter Pond or Ponds, who is now being trained by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) in Atlanta, Georgia.

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On July 1, 1969, [redacted] Memphis, Tennessee, advised that on the A.M. of July 1, 1969, 3 young whites, claiming to be from AFSC, visited the Selective Service offices on the 3rd floor of the Tenoke Building. They sought the names of all draft board members and chairman, saying they were going a survey in Memphis to determine if the Selective Service System was being fairly and equitably administered.

Earlier on March 3, 1969, source one advised that when [redacted] was in Memphis in late March, 1969, he gave out a 2-page brochure regarding "1969 Peace Caravan - June 27 - August 22). A xerox of same is being attached to each copy of this communication.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

1

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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APPENDIX

[redacted]

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RE: PEACE CARAVAN - 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

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1969 PEACE CARAVAN

(June 27 - August 22)

THE 1969 PEACE CARAVAN OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MEETING COMMUNITY NEEDS AND FOR EXPRESSING A CONCERN FOR PEACE.

A "Caravan" is composed of five to seven outstanding college-age persons who are recruited with the help of the National AFSC Office in Philadelphia. The young people will be carefully selected on the basis of their maturity, motivation, dedication to peace, knowledge regarding current issues and a desire to work in the South. An effort will be made to have the Caravan team international, interracial and interfaith in composition. They will receive room and board from hosts in each community and a subsistence wage from AFSC.

After eight days training and orientation in Ohio, the Peace Caravan will spend two or three weeks in each of three large Southern cities. The central issue of the 1969 Caravan will be conscription and the draft. The Caravanners will deal with each community's needs as they relate to this issue; for example, they may schedule meetings with concerned persons, appear on television and radio to express their views, train draft counselors and help to form groups with a specific interest in one or more of the problems created by the existence of conscription in our society.

Before the Caravan begins, AFSC staff will visit in each of the communities to consult with local interested persons about the best ways in which to use the Caravan's time and expertise. The sponsoring committees will be asked to plan hospitality, assist in local transportation, provide a limited amount of publicity and schedule some initial meetings. The committees will also be requested to plan a local orientation to the community and to assist the Caravan in any way possible during the visit. In some instances, the local committees may be able to recruit a Caravanner for the summer. The local committee and the Caravan will work closely together to determine the best ways in which to approach the community in an effort to meet each community's specific needs.

AFSC Peace Caravans are not accompanied by a "chaperone", but the local committee is asked to see that an adult member of the committee is present to provide an entree and support at meetings and on other occasions. A staff member will visit the Caravan at least twice in each city and will be available to come at other times in case of an emergency.

For further information on the 1969 Peace Caravan, contact Bill Jeffries, Director, or Martin Brown, Interne, Peace Education Program, at the address and telephone number given below.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
P. O. Box 1791
High Point, N. C. 27260
PHONE: 919/882-0109

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1969 PEACE CARAVAN

TASKS FOR LOCAL COMMITTEE

1. Arrange local hospitality
2. Arrange local transportation
3. Assist in raising funds
4. Schedule preliminary meetings--with individuals or groups--for the Caravan's first week in the community
5. Plan and present a half-day local orientation to the Caravan, to be held upon arrival.
6. Be on-call to assist the Caravan and consult with the Caravanners as needed
7. Recruit persons and facilities to assist the Caravan in its "office" work and provide a location as needed for the Caravan to meet as a group
8. Maintain continuous communication with AFSC staff, reporting details as they are finalized--especially hosts' names, addresses and phone numbers--and assist in preparations for the visit as well as the visit itself

TASKS FOR AFSC STAFF

1. Establish definite local contacts in each city, through visits and follow-up letters
2. Assemble relevant information on each city, to present to the Caravanners at the General Orientation in Ohio (e.g. lists of local contacts in each city, a brief history of events in each city relevant to the Caravan's program and of previous or current efforts along the lines of the program, etc.)
3. Raise funds to support the Caravan
4. Encourage and assist local committee members in their duties, including meeting as needed with the local committee and with other groups
5. Recruit potential Caravanners, particularly from the cities to be visited by the Caravan and from other areas as well
6. Maintain continuous communication with Dave Scott and National AFSC office
7. Attend Caravan Orientation in Ohio--to help select participants, provide regional orientation, etc.
8. Visit the Caravan twice in each city and be on-call for additional visits as needed
9. Collect all reports and other information from the Caravan and from local committees

TASKS FOR CARAVANNERS

In addition to the actual program work, the Caravanners will be requested to fulfill certain duties:

1. Submit weekly financial report of expenses, in writing, to SERO
2. Submit weekly report of program activities and progress (summary report) to SERO, either in writing or on tape
3. Maintain a written or taped log, either individually or as a group; in the latter case, one person shall be chosen to maintain the group's log
4. Maintain scrapbook (optional)
5. Maintain literature stock and submit weekly financial statement (separate from the weekly report of expenses) to SERO; one person shall be chosen to handle literature

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
July 25, 1969

Re: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM);
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT;
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

On July 22, 1969, a first source and a second source familiar with portions of activities of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the "Peace Caravan, 1969," sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a Quaker organization, the headquarters nationally of which are understood by sources to be Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that some local Memphis peace advocates and opponents to the United States policy in Vietnam had scheduled a peace vigil to be held in front of the Federal Office Building, 167 North Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee, to commence at approximately 11 a.m., Wednesday, July 23,1969. The apparent organizer for this group is James Earl Gaylord, Memphis State University (MSU) student, a white male. [redacted]

(A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto in the Appendix section.)

During the general period, 11:30 a.m. to 2:15 p.m., on Wednesday, July 23, 1969, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [redacted] observed that there were approximately 15 young white males and females, plus one older white woman, possibly between 50 and 60 years of age, with dark hair streaked with gray, wearing glasses, and wearing a peace symbol button, on the mezzanine on the Main Street side of the main entrance of the Federal Office Building who stood single-file taking turns reading a list of the Tennessee dead in the Vietnam War. Others, approximately six in number at a time, took

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turns carrying placards on the public sidewalk on the Main Street side of the Federal Office Building. One side of the placards read: "Join the Marines and Get Killed in Vietnam."

Shortly prior to 2 p.m., some of the group moved inside the Federal Office Building in the corridors near the elevator bank and one began reading the list, following which he was told by Assistant Federal Office Building Manager, Mr. Marshall Starr, that it was against Federal regulations to demonstrate inside the building. Shortly thereafter the group left the building and dispersed.

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[redacted]

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

Also there were several unidentified individuals. One of these individuals was described as a male white, 6 feet tall, with blond hair, mustache, wearing a blue shirt. Another was a white female wearing a blue shirt with dark brown hair, wearing glasses.

There were no incidents, no arrests and no problems in connection with this peace vigil.

[redacted]

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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[redacted]

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FBI
AUG 6 1969
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FBI MEMPHIS

1100AM URGENT 8-6-69 MJD

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MEMPHIS 3P

PEACE CARAVAN; NINETEEN SIXTY NINE, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INFORMATION CONCERNING. DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM), SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS. VIDEM - STAG.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT JAMES EARL GAYLORD, SELF ACCLAIMED STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) LEADER IN MEMPHIS, AND VICTOR A. SMITH, JR., A VIETNAM WAR VETERAN, NOW A MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY STUDENT, ARE PLANNING A "HIROSHIMA MEMORIAL PEACE GATHERING" AT FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, COURT SQUARE WHICH IS A MEMPHIS CITY PARK, AND IN FRONT OF THE MAIN OFFICE OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALL LOCATED IN DOWNTOWN, MEMPHIS TO COMMERCE AT NOON AUGUST SIX, NINETEEN SIXTY NINE. PREVIOUS PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS HELD EACH WEDNESDAY HAVE HAD SMALL PARTICIPATION AND HAVE ATTRACTED LITTLE ATTENTION [redacted]. DEMONSTRATION TO BE SPONSORED BY REMNANTS OF

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE "PEACE CARAVAN, NINETEEN SIXTY NINE" AND DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS, LATTER HEADED BY VICTOR A. SMITH, JR. [redacted]

U. S. ATTORNEY OPINED THAT NO ARRESTS WILL BE AUTHORIZED ON FEDERAL PROPERTY UNLESS PEACE DEMONSTRATORS DESTROY GOVERNMENT PROPERTY OR PHYSICALLY INTERFERE WITH OPERATIONS OF ANY FEDERAL OFFICE. IF ARRESTS NECESSARY, HE FAVORS THE FEDERAL BUILDING MANAGER OR HEAD OF ANY AFFECTED DEPARTMENT SWEARING OUT LOCAL WARRANTS AND HAVING MEMPHIS POLICE DEPARTMENT EFFECTUATE THE ARREST.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

MEMPHIS FILE ONE HUNDRED - FIVE ZERO FOUR ZERO RE PEACE CARAVAN, NINETEEN SIXTY NINE. MEMPHIS FILE ONE HUNDRED - FORU SIX THREE ZERO, RE DRUM.

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PAGE THREE

LHM FOLLOWS.

REFERENCE MEMPHIS AIRTEL AND LHM JULY TWENTY FIVE LAST.

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P. END.

BJP

FBI WASH DC

cc- [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
August 4, 1969

[redacted]

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT;
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

On July 30, 1969, [redacted] advised that a group of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) members and people loosely affiliated with the "Peace Caravan, 1969", sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization, and the Draft Resistance Union of Memphis (DRUM), headed by Victor A. Smith, Jr., demonstrated in front of the Federal Office Building, 167 North Main Street, opposing U.S. policy in Vietnam and opposing the military draft and military system in general.

The primary operation of this group, which numbered varyingly from 6 to 10 individuals, was to stand on the plaza of the Federal Office Building and also inside the corridors reading a list of Tennessee deceased in Vietnam and carrying placards opposing the war and, specifically, U. S. policy in Vietnam and the military system.

Among the females identified by [redacted] was Mary Ann McClure, also known as Mrs. Dwight McClure, a Memphis State University student, and identified by him as a leading member of SDS during the 1968-1969 school year.

A characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

Also identified was Anita Custard, a young white female who, according to [redacted] was in SDS during the 1968-1969 school year. Also present was a young girl tentatively identified as being from Holland or the Netherlands, who purportedly is a student at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and who has been working as a volunteer with the Peace Caravan, 1969.

[redacted]

Federal Office Building, corroborated this information and

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AUG 13 1969

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[redacted]

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

stated that no arrests were made, no incidents occurred, and that James Earl Gaylord was among those demonstrating inside the building, along with Victor A. Smith.

[redacted] advised that at approximately 2:25 p.m., this group moved into the lobby of the Memphis City Hall, next door to the Federal Office Building, and there he observed Victor Smith, along with William W. Spencer, a close associate of the SDS group, and a male Negro, David Acey, male Negro, as well as 2 unknown white males, demonstrating inside the lobby. The possible Dutch girl also was with them.

[redacted] stated that this group carried the placards and stood inside the City Hall lobby for approximately a half hour and then left.

On July 31, 1969, [redacted] Memphis, Tennessee, advised that on the afternoon of July 30, 1969, some of this group came to Selective Service Headquarters and those identified were Victor A. Smith and a tall blond, long haired individual with a Cavalier haircut who originally was thought to be [redacted]. This group wanted to know the names of the examining doctors for the Selective Service System and names of various draft board members, all of which, technically, is a matter of public record.

The young man with the long hair indicated that he attended Tulane University in New Orleans, Louisiana.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

1 APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the worldwide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a national office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper, "New Left Notes," reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS regional offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

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[redacted]

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

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[redacted]

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/14/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-36324) (P)

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Memphis airtel and LHM, dated 7/2/69, captioned as above.

SA [redacted] Ann Arbor, Michigan, advised on 7/14/69, that on or about 6/18/69, a street demonstration (riot) occurred in Ann Arbor, Michigan. In preparation for this riot, a medical aid station was set up by a self-described medical student at U of M at the White Panther Party (WPP) Headquarters, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The purpose of the medical aid station was to care for anticipated injuries resulting from the riot. SA [redacted] advised that this medical student at U of M, Ann Arbor, Michigan, is the only medical student, to his knowledge, who has been involved in this type demonstration and may be identical with the senior medical student, U of M, from Ann Arbor, Michigan, mentioned in referenced LHM.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Knoxville (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Memphis (100-5040) (RM)
2 - Detroit
RMS/klh
(8)

REC-39 100-[redacted]-55

EX-111

1 JUL 24 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

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SA [redacted] could give no additional information regarding the identities of the other persons mentioned in referenced LHM.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Haven, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NH 100-20006

June 16, 1969

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
AND CONNECTICUT AREA ACTION MOVEMENT
CO-SPONSORS, RALLY FOR PEACE
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
APRIL 26, 1969

[redacted] advised on April 25, 1969, that a permit had been issued to a representative of American Friends Service Committee to hold a rally for peace in Bushnell Park, a public park located in midtown Hartford, Connecticut, on April 26, 1969.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were present in Bushnell Park on April 26, 1969, and observed the above demonstration attended by approximately one hundred seventy-five persons, mostly youths of the "hippie" type, with a minority of adults present.

An unidentified young man served as chairman of the rally and indicated that the affair was sponsored by American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) and Connecticut Area Action Movement (CAAM). He introduced RUSSELL JOHNSON of AFSC as Peace Secretary of that group and one who had lived in Southeast Asia for several years and who had been to Vietnam on several occasions.

JOHNSON attacked the alleged imperialism of the United States as witnessed by its presence in Vietnam. He predicted that the Vietnamese will never be defeated and that the United States is involved in the war in the interest of big business. He also spoke apologetically for Communism and urged pressure on Congress for withdrawal from Vietnam. He claimed that fanatic opposition to Communism only makes it appeal to the poverty masses of the world, and that as long as we send out troops to contain Communism, we shall fail in the struggle.

ARTHUR and CATHY MELVILLE, former priest and nun of the Maryknoll order, spoke of their experiences in Latin American countries and urged opposition in a radical manner against the corporate structure. ARTHUR MELVILLE predicted that blood will flow in the streets of America unless action is taken to obtain a democratic society.

100-113992-555X

ENCLOSURE 62 112 1-2

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
AND CONNECTICUT AREA ACTION MOVEMENT
CO-SPONSORS, RALLY FOR PEACE
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
APRIL 26, 1969

NICK EGLESON, former national president of Students For A Democratic Society, voiced opposition to the draft and military service and advocated change in the government of the country. He urged women and students to react against the structure of the government and to become revolutionaries and to aid in the freeing of Vietnam from the conditions of war.

He suggested such issues as opposition to the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) at Hartford University and nationwide opposition to authority in high schools, colleges, and universities.

The rally was concluded without incidents or arrests.

An article in the Hartford Courant, a daily newspaper published at Hartford, Connecticut, in its issue of April 7, 1969, stated that the Connecticut Area Action Movement is a recently formed group involved in draft counseling and educational reform at Hartford, with an office located at 106 Ward Street.

STEVE HEDGER, described as a founder and spokesman for the group, was quoted as having stated that the organization will provide draft counselors and information to young men confronted by the draft.

A characterization of Students For A Democratic Society is attached hereto.

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1.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Cojncil and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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[redacted]

THE DRAFT AND AMERICAN SOCIETY CONFERENCE

Naval Investigative Service Office (NISO) on April 27, 1967 advised as follows concerning Vietnam Summer:

On April 23, 1967, civil rights leader, Dr. Martin Luther King held a press conference at the Christ Church, Cambridge, to announce the formation of a nationwide campaign to develop a "powerful and well-informed peace bloc." The campaign was to be called "Vietnam Summer" (VS) and sought to recruit 10,000 volunteers to organize resistance to the war in Vietnam in five hundred communities throughout the country. Plans called for the national office of VS to be located in Cambridge.

The source on April 25, 1967, made available a leaflet captioned "Vietnam Summer" which listed the objectives of VS as follows:

"First and minimally to prevent bi-partisan maneuvers from keeping the Vietnam war 'out of politics' to prevent the peace bloc from being won over by dove-like murmurs from unreliable politicians as happened in 1964 and 1966.

"Secondly and maximally, to bring an end to the war and in the process begin to create an independent political force, initially organized around the demand that the United States withdraw from Vietnam, but subsequently developing around multi-issue concerns."

Source, on September 13, 1967, advised that a co-leader of VS had stated recently that those people who had worked for VS would, after the official disbanding of VS in September, 1967, be working in draft resistance, draft counseling and similar and related projects, September, 1967 to June, 1968.

The source on May 7, 1968 advised that the offices of Vietnam Summer Cambridge, was closed and that the organization was no longer in existence.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

100-11392-486

Enclosure (1)

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Mike Zigmond, a co-leader of this workshop, explained that the purpose of Support was as follows:

a. To reach persons indicted for draft resistance in order to bring them together with other draft resisters and supporters for moral support.

b. To make "noise" at the trials of the draft resisters so that the judge and the defendant would not think that the resister was abandoned.

c. To organize local existing resources in support of the draft resisters. These resources include the organized support of the resister's neighbors and his town people and funds solicited from the resister's community for his defense.

Zigmond also noted that jobs for resisters could be obtained through the Massachusetts Political Action for Peace,

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which organization has given financial support to Support. Zigmond further stated that Support is interested in assisting with legal counsel individuals within the Armed Forces who were being tried by court-martial for resistance within the Armed Forces. He criticized the lawyers supplied for draft resisters by the courts and stated that the Civil Liberties Defense Fund could provide financial support for the legal defense of draft resisters, and that the Committee for Legal Research on the Draft at Harvard Law School would provide legal advice. He also noted that if financial support could not be obtained from the Civil Liberties Defense Fund, Support had $1000 of its own which could be used for the cause of legal defense of draft resisters. He also called to the attention of the Support Workshop participants the upcoming trials of several draft resisters, including that of one Raymond Dollard on April 7, 1969, at Boston.

On December 5, 1968, a Federal Grand Jury, Boston, charged Raymond Joseph Dollard with violation of Title 50, Appendix, United States Code, Section 462 in that he did fail and neglect and refuse to comply with an order of his Local Draft Board to submit to induction into the Armed Forces of the United States.

[redacted]

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THE DRAFT AND AMERICAN SOCIETY CONFERENCE

The source on February 18, 1969, provided the following information concerning the AFSC Conference:

---Registration for the conference began shortly before 9:00 a.m. and the first speaker, Professor John Swomley, a resident of Kansas City, began his talk shortly after 10:00 a.m. Swomley's remarks in substance were as follows:

There is no need for peacetime conscription in the United States; that the Pentagon report on peacetime conscription has been supressed; that 71,000 young American men had tried to enlist in the Armed Forces, but were turned away only to have 90,000 a year subsequently drafted; that only twenty percent of all American troops are ever used; that the United States does not pay its soldiers a decent wage.

The United States has a foreign policy of garrisons throughout the world and Latin America is heavy with United States military garrisons.

The United States involvement in the war in Vietnam and in fact the war itself is only possible because of the American military draft and member nations of NATO are under pressure from the United States to continue compulsory military conscription in their various countries. The military conflicts in Lebanon, Dominican Republic, and Vietnam are possible only because of the military draft in the United States.

The draft is essential if the Army is to be expanded in time of emergency and for the continuance of the Cold War build up and the Pentagon, Joint Chiefs of Staff or the President have the right to build up United States military forces at will without regard for expense of the budget involved. Further, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to make military training in the United States compulsory, fostered war scares with the Soviet Union in 1948 by reporting to President Truman that Russian troops were on the move in an offensive manner. These statements concerning the alleged dangerous movement of Russian troops were refuted by the Central Intelligence Agency.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

THE DRAFT AND AMERICAN SOCIETY CONFERENCE

John M. Dulles, former Secretary of State, during his lifetime was a prime advocate of compulsory universal military training in the United States and took such a stand on the grounds it was necessary for the containment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR).

United States foreign policy centers around the "effort to keep the door open in foreign countries to American business" and four fifths of all foreign investment is done by large United States firms. Further, seventy-six major American industries are militarily oriented and the military has a financial stranglehold on the United States Congress.

Quarterly, the Department of Labor sends a report to the Pentagon listing areas of dire poverty and requesting that the military put military industries in those areas. The military is also taking a "strategy" interest in large American black ghettos.

The International Development Association is planning for warfare in all of the large urban areas in the United States and veterans leaving the Army are being urged to apply for work in large urban police departments. In New York City at 51 Chambers Street there is a "war room" which concerns itself with tactics and strategy of warfare in New York City.

There is a withdrawal of sanction from the American people with respect to what the United States is doing both at home and abroad and anti-draft activity has forced President Nixon to where he wants to end the draft when the Vietnam war ends, but wants also to keep the machinery for the draft in working order in case of an emergency.

He concluded by stating, "We must end the draft totally and that means ridding ourselves of the machinery for implementing the draft at a later date".

[redacted]

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Swomley also made the following additional statements:

The United States bypasses treaties with other countries by invading countries such as the Dominican Republic.

The Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board has free access to the files of the Central Intelligence Agency.

A project called "Pax Americana" is one of direct American investment abroad.

The United States owns more than one half of all the British industries, but American business has a heavier investment in Asia than in Europe.

The Agency for International Development program guarantees the investments of American business abroad.

Swomley was followed by a Terry Barnett who stated he was president of the Ripon Society, at Harvard.

Barnett condoned the national Republicans stand on foreign policy and stated that large American corporations must be pitted against American foreign policy legislation.

The next speaker, Vernon Grizzard, stated that an end to the military draft would force the President of the United States and the Pentagon officials to appear before Congress before a war could possibly result. Also an ending of the draft would seriously hurt the Executive and Judicial branches of the United States Government and then hopefully the United States would be unable to function. According to Grizzard, the end of the draft would also end wars oriented by the United States. Grizzard further made the following statements:

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The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was excessively used by former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

There are no checks and balances on members of the Executive Board of the United States Government. The complete restructuring of the United States Government is badly needed.

The American system is "imperialistic". Neither United States corporations nor United States military forces should be allowed outside the borders of the United States.

Grizzard also was scheduled to speak at a workshop later in the day, however, his planned trip to Chicago precluded such an appearance.

George Morrison who followed Grizzard as speaker, stated that a police state had been created by the United States by encouraging veterans to enter police forces throughout the United States; that there is a black-white war within the United States; which is a part of the third world revolution. A revolution within the United States must come and with it change.

Morrison further stated that the draft was a form of slavery.

Other sources familiar with phases of anti-war New Left and subversive activities in the Massachusetts area, advised that they possessed no information concerning the above AFSC conference.

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[redacted]

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted]

554

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FBI
MAY 29 1969
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI CLEVELAND

236PM URGENT 5-29-69 CAN

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND (100-NEW) 2P

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC) MEMORIAL DAY PEACE SERVICE, AKRON, OHIO, MAY TWENTYNINE-THIRTY, SIXTYNINE. INFO CONCERNING (IS); VIDEM. OO: CLEVELAND.

[redacted] FURNISHED FOLLOWING THIS DATE:

AFSC WILL HOLD MEMORIAL DAY PEACE SERVICE AT PERKINS PARK, AKRON, FROM ELEVEN A M THIS DATE TO TEN A M, MAY THIRTY, NEXT. PURPOSE IS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO AMERICANS KILLED IN VIETNAM. DEMONSTRATION TO INCLUDE SPEECHES AND POETRY READING. ORGANIZER IS RICHARD HUDDLESON, COMMITTEEMAN, AFSC.

REC-106 100-11392-553

[redacted] EXPECTS DEMONSTRATION TO BE PEACEFUL ANDO ORDERLY AND ANTICIPATES NO VIOLENCE.

5 JUN 3 1969

SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES, AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ADVISED.

END PAGE ONE

70 JUN 12 1969

JUN 4 1969

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McMr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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CV 100-NEW

ADMINISTRATIVE:

CLEVELAND WILL CONTINU ETO FOLLOW THROUGH ESTABLISHED SOURCES AND KEEP BUREAU ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

CLEVELAND WILL SUTEL AT TERMINATION OF DEMONSTRATION.

P

END

GMJX

FBI WASH DC

@

MR. WELLS
ROOM 902 9&D

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FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 30 1969

TELETYPE

FBI CLEVELAND

1:01PM URGENT 5/30/69 TDH

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND (100-)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC) MEMORIAL DAY PEACE SERVICE, AKRON, OHIO, MAY TWENTYNINE - THIRTY, SIXTYNINE. INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS); VIDEM

RE CV TEL MAY TWENTYNINE LAST.

[redacted]

ADVISED THIS DATE CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION OCCURRED IN PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY MANNER WITHOUT INCIDENT. DEMONSTRATION CONSISTED OF ALL-NIGHT VIGIL AND READING OF POETRY AND NAMES OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN KILLED IN VIETNAM. APPROXIMATELY TWENTY PERSONS PARTICIPATED. RICHARD HUDDLESON, COMMITTEEMAN, AFSC, WAS IN CHARGE OF DEMONSTRATION.

SECRET SERVICE, [redacted] AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ADVISED.

REC-114 100-112[illegible]-552

ADMINISTRATIVE

CLEVELAND WILL NOT SUBMIT LHM. /C/

END

IDH

MSE

FBI WASH DC

JUN 4 1969

MR. WELLS
ROOM 5202 STAC

JUN 2 1969

COPY SENT IDIU

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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WA01

12:07 AM URGENT 5-28-69 LAS

TO DIRECTOR "CODE"

FROM MIAMI (100-14905) (P)

AIRTEL

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Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ANTI-WAR VIGIL, FEDERAL BUILDING, MIAMI, FLORIDA, MAY TWENTYNINE, SIXTYNINE; PEACE CENTER OF MIAMI, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

O-1 MM 5-27-69 Fl. M
LHM Wbo by 6-20

A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ON MAY TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYNINE, ADVISED THAT A PEACEFUL ANTI-WAR VIGIL WOULD TAKE PLACE AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING MIAMI, FLORIDA ON MAY TWENTYNINE, SIXTYNINE. THE DEMONSTRATION, COORDINATED BY THE PEACE CENTER OF MIAMI, THE LOCAL EDUCATION OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, WOULD CONSIST OF READING ALOUD THE NAMES OF WAR CASUALTIES.

A SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON MAY HWENTYNINE, SIXTYNINE THAT AN ANTI-WAR VIGIL TOOK PLACE AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING IN DOWNTOWN MIAMI ON MAY TWENTYNINE, SIXTYNINE. THE NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS VARIED FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTYFIVE. A LIST OF THE WAR DEAD WAS READ ALOUD. PLACARDS CITING THE NUMBER OF WAR DEAD WERE DISPLAYED.

REC-86 100-113422-331

4 JUN 3 1969

[redacted] ADVISED ON MAY TWENTYNINE, SIXTYNINE THAT THE ANTI-WAR VIGIL AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING IN MIAMI FLORIDA COMMENCED AT TWELVE NOON AND AT SIX PM DEMONSTRATORS

END PAGE ONE cc Airtel

70 JUN 12 1969

JUN 5 1969

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PEACEFULLY MOVED OUT OF THE BUILDING TO THE SIDEWALK, WHERE APPROXIMATELY TEN REMAINED.

[redacted] ADVISED AT EIGHT FORTY PM, INSTANT, THE DEMONSTRATORS HAVE BEEN ORDERLY AND NO ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE. MIAMI PD CRUISERS ARE SPOT CHECKING THE AREA TO PREVENT ANY DISTURBANCE. [redacted] STATED THAT DEPUTY USM, DONALD D. FORSHT IS AWARE OF THE SITUATION. THE DEMONSTRATORS HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY PLAN TO REMAIN UNTIL EIGHT AM, FIVE THIRTY, SIXTYNINE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

May 26, 1969

DEMONSTRATION BY AMERICAN
FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
AND AKRON WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE
TO PROTEST WAR IN VIETNAM
AKRON, OHIO
APRIL 3-6, 1969

Investigation in this matter was predicated upon information furnished by [redacted] on April 3, 1969 to the effect that an anti-war demonstration was being sponsored in Akron by two groups known as the American Friends Service Committee and the Akron War Resistors League.

According to [redacted] this demonstration was to begin on April 3, 1969 and last until April 6, 1969 and was to take place in front of the Akron Library on South Main Street in downtown Akron. He said that the American Friends Service Committee is a religious group affiliated with the Quaker Church, and has a history of being opposed to all wars and violence. He said, however, that he had never heard of a group known as the Akron Draft Resistors League and that it appeared to be an Ad Hoc group established specifically for this demonstration.

[redacted] maintained that the principal organizer of this demonstration was a Michael Orock, who indicated that the demonstration would be peaceful in nature, and that its purpose was to protest United States involvement in the war in Vietnam.

Orock also indicated to the police department that on April 5, 1969 they intended to have speakers at the

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26 AUG 23 1973

ENCLOSURE 100-11392-550X

43

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demonstration, and that he expected that between 150 and 200 persons would attend this portion of the demonstration. Orock did not identify the proposed speakers.

[redacted] later advised on April 3, 1969 that as of about 11:30 A.M. that day approximately 10 to 15 demonstrators were walking back and forth on the sidewalk in front of the library, and that some of them carried placards advocating an end to the war in Vietnam and calling for United States troops withdrawals from that country.

On April 4, 1969 [redacted] advised that the demonstration was continuing, but that there were very few participants. He said the demonstrators appear for the most part to be high school or college age individuals, and are demonstrating in an orderly manner. Some of the demonstrators proceeded from the library to the building at 72 South High Street, which houses the Selective Service System in Akron, however, they were refused entrance to this building and did not attempt a forcible entry.

During the morning of April 5, 1969 a Special Agent of the FBI observed four demonstrators in front of the library, and that afternoon the number rose to about 10. The protestors continued to be of student age. It is noted that Michael Orock had previously indicated to [redacted] that there would be speeches and a large crowd at the demonstration at noon on April 5, 1969, however, there were no speeches and no crowd developed.

[redacted] advised that on April 6, 1969 no demonstrators were observed and the demonstration had bee terminated.

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RE: DEMONSTRATION BY AMERICAN
FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
AND AKRON WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE
TO PROTEST WAR IN VIETNAM
AKRON, OHIO
APRIL 3-6, 1969

[redacted] went on to advise that his office had not received any additional information which would indicate that an organization known as the Akron Draft Resistors League is active in the Akron area.

[redacted] further advised that captioned demonstration was very orderly and there were no arrests of the participants. He added, however, that the demonstrators were harassed periodically by spectators.

On April 29, 1969 confidential sources familiar with matters relating to the internal security of the United States advised that they were unaware of an organization known as the Akron Draft Resistors League operating in the Akron area.

[redacted]

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/5/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE DEFERRED
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-49408)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, PUBLIC WITNESS AND VIGIL, WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY FIFTH AND SIXTH, 1969; INFORMATION CONCERNING - IS; VIDEM.

[redacted] ADVISED ON MAY FIVE INSTANT THAT THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC) OF PHILADELPHIA HAD BEEN GRANTED A PERMIT FOR A DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE ON MAY FIVE INSTANT BETWEEN THE HOURS OF TWELVE-FIFTEEN P M TO THREE FIFTEEN P M. B. TARTKE BELL, EIGHTEEN TWENTY-SIX R STREET, N.W., ACTED AS SPOKESMAN FOR AFSC IN OBTAINING THE PERMIT. DEMONSTRATORS AGREED TO LIMIT THEIR NUMBERS IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SIDE TO ONE HUNDRED, REMAINDER TO BE IN SURROUNDING AREA. DEMONSTRATORS ALSO GRANTED

(3) Bureau
1- Philadelphia (AM)
1- Cleveland (AM)
1- Pittsburgh (AM)
1- New York (AM)
2- WFO
(9)

[redacted]

100-439550

REC-82

25 MAY 13 1969

(1- 100-44061)(VIDEM)

XEROX

MAY 16 1969

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

cc's to DAG; AAG; Civil Rights; NIS.
IDIU, Vice President

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

PERMISSION TO USE SOUTH END OF THE ELLIPSE VICINITY, SIXTEENTH AND CONSTITUTION FOR RALLY AFTER THREE FIFTEEN P M.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) OBSERVED GROUP NUMBERING ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GATHERED AT FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, FLORIDA AVENUE AT TWENTY-FIRST STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC), BEGINNING APPROXIMATELY TEN FORTY-FIVE A M INSTANT DATE. THE NUMBER GREW TO ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED BY ELEVEN THIRTY A M WHEN MARCH STARTED TO THE WHITE HOUSE. GROUP GATHERED ON LAWN AND IN BUILDING AND REMAINED SILENT. AT ELEVEN THIRTY A M THEY STARTED WALKING TOWARD WHITE HOUSE VIA EIGHTEENTH STREET AND CONNECTICUT AVENUE ON THE SIDEWALK AND BY THE TIME THEY REACHED THE VICINITY OF THE WHITE HOUSE AT TWELVE TWENTY-FIVE P M NUMBERS HAD GROWN TO APPROXIMATELY TWELVE HUNDRED.

APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED DEMONSTRATORS TOOK UP SILENT VIGIL ON SIDEWALK IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE. REMAINDER WERE ON THREE SIDES OF LAFAYETTE PARK ACROSS FROM WHITE HOUSE AND

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

IN FRONT OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

DEMONSTRATORS HELD SIGNS AS FOLLOWS: "STOP THE WAR, START THE RECONSTRUCTION;" "WITHDRAW ALL UNITED STATES FORCES FROM VIETNAM;" "CUT THE WAR AND NOT THE JOB CORPS;" DESTROY POVERTY NOT VIETNAM;" "THOUSANDS DIE IN VIETNAM - ALL ARE GOD'S CHILDREN." PAMPHLETS WERE HANDED OUT ENTITLED "WHY IS THE AFSC (American Friends Service Committee) STANDING TODAY IN SILENT VIGIL." THE PAMPHLET STATED THAT UNITED STATES OFFICIALS ARE FOSTERING ILLUSIONS WITH REGARD TO VIETNAM IN THREE CRUCIAL AREAS: PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE, THE STRENGTH OF THE THIEU-KY GOVERNMENT, AND THE ROLE OF SAIGON'S ARMIES. IT CALLED FOR THE UNITED STATES TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL OFFENSIVE MILITARY ACTION AND WITHDRAW ALL AMERICAN TROOPS. IT SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD THUS GAIN RESPECT OF OTHER COUNTRIES AND SAVE AMERICAN TAX DOLLARS. IT WAS SIGNED GILBERT F. WHITE, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AND BRONSON P. CLARK, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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American Friends Service Committee
SECRETARY, AFSC, ONE SIXTY NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE FIFTY-FIVE P M WHITE WAS INTERVIEWED FOR TELEVISION AND HE STATED THAT AFSC WAS HERE TO TRY AND CONVINCE THE ADMINISTRATION THAT A GRADUAL WITHDRAWAL FROM VIETNAM WAS NECESSARY. HE SAID THAT THERE WAS NO POLITICS INVOLVED IN THEIR ACTION SINCE AFSC HAD GIVEN NON-MILITARY AID TO BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM.

ANOTHER SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROUP SAID THAT DEMONSTRATORS HAD COME FROM ALL OVER THE EASTERN UNITED STATES INCLUDING NEW YORK AND THAT ALTHOUGH MANY PLANNED TO LEAVE TONIGHT, SOME WOULD REMAIN IN THE WASHINGTON AREA THROUGH TOMORROW.

AT APPROXIMATELY THREE FIFTEEN P M, THE DEMONSTRATORS BEGAN TO DISPERSE AND A GROUP OF ABOUT TWO HUNDRED GATHERED NEAR THE CORNER OF CONSTITUTION AND FIFTEENTH. ABOUT FOUR FORTY-FIVE P M, ONE OF THE LEADERS ADDRESSED THE GROUP SAYING THAT THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAD MET WITH HENRY A. KISSINGER, SPECIAL

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS:
GILBERT F. WHITE; BRONSON P. CLARK; JOSEPH ELDER; NORVAL REECE;
GEORGE SAWYER AND DAVID NEVIN, ALL MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF AFSC.
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
HE SAID THAT KISSINGER AGREED WITH THEIR STATEMENTS ON CONDITIONS
IN VIETNAM. KISSINGER SAID THAT HE NEEDED MORE TIME AND HE
ALLUDED TWO POSSIBLE FACTOR DEVELOPMENTS AND ASKED THEM WHETHER
IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO MEET IN TWO MONTHS TIME, MENTIONING THE
DATE OF JULY SEVEN NEXT. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE MEMBERS
TOLD KISSINGER THAT THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER DEMONSTRA-
TIONS AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND THAT THE REPUBLICAN ADMINI-
STRATION COULD BE DEFEATED IN THE NEXT ELECTIONS IF THE PUBLIC
BECAME TOO DISSATISFIED WITH PROGRESS ON THE WAR.

THE MEETING BROKE UP AT APPROXIMATELY FIVE FIFTEEN P M.
A SPOKESMAN FOR THE PARK POLICE INDICATED THAT AT FIVE THIRTY
P M APPROXIMATELY SIXTY MEMBERS OF THE GROUP REMAINED IN
FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE WHERE THEY HAD PERMISSION FOR AN ALL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

NIGHT VIGIL. HE STATED THAT THIS NUMBER WOULD PROBABLY DECREASE, HOWEVER, THEY HAD PERMISSION TO REMAIN UNTIL NOON, MAY SIX, NEXT.

DEMONSTRATION WAS ENTIRELY SILENT. NO INCIDENTS OCCURRED.

To learn about PDF Compression and OCR go to ThePaperlessOffice.org

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/6/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE DEFERRED
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-49408)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE PUBLIC WITNESS AND VIGIL, WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY FIVE AND SIX NINETEEN SIXTYNINE.

ACCORDING TO A SPOKESMAN FOR THE UNITED STATES PARK POLICE A GROUP OF DEMONSTRATORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC) REMAINED AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SIDE DURING THE NIGHT OF MAY FIVE LAST AND THE MORNING OF MAY SIX INSTANT. THEY WERE PROTESTING THE CONTINUED FIGHTING IN VIETNAM. THEY HELD A PRAYER VIGIL DURING THE EVENING, DURING WHICH THEY LIT CANDLES AND RECITED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS KILLED IN THE VIETNAM WAR. THEIR NUMBERS VARIED FROM ABOUT FIFTY DURING THE EARLY EVENING TO ABOUT TWENTY IN THE EARLY MORNING.

FX-100 RFC-125 100-11392-54

[redacted]

12 MAY 12 1969

4 - Bureau
1 - Cleveland (AM)
1 - New York (AM)
1 - Philadelphia (AM)
1 - Pittsburgh (AM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 100-44061) (VIDEM)

CC's to DAG; AAG; Civil Rights, IDIU, ~~Vice President~~, NIS, 5-6-69.

WCA:rmh
(10)

COPY SENT - - - IDIU

54 MAY 22 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

WFO 100-49408

PAGE TWO

THEY CONTINUED THEIR VIGIL UNTIL NOON, MAY SIX INSTANT AT WHICH TIME, THEY DISPERSED WITHOUT INCIDENT.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAY 6 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI RICHMOND

12:20 PM DEFERRED 5-6-69 LJB

TO DIRECTOR, SAC PHILADELPHIA (100-4899)

FROM SAC, RICHMOND (100-10427) -C-

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC), VIGIL, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., MAY FIVE LAST, IS - C

IN RESPONSE TO A CALL FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF AFSC, PHILADELPHIA, PA., TO THE AFSC GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO JOIN IN A PUBLIC WITNESS IN OPPOSITION TO THE WAR IN VIETNAM, BEING HELD AT WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY FIVE LAST, THE CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. FRIENDS MEETING (QUAKERS) WHO WERE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE VIGIL AT WASHINGTON, D. C., GATHERED ON THE STEPS OF THE U. S. POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., FROM FIVE TO SIX PM, MAY FIVE LAST, WITH APPROXIMATELY THIRTY PEOPLE PARTICIPATING INCLUDING EIGHT SMALL CHILDREN.

THE GROUP WAS OBSERVED BY SA'S OF THE FBI, STANDING IN ORDERLY FASHION AT BOTH SIDES OF THE P. O. STEPS, WITHOUT OBSTRUCTING THE ENTRANCE. LITERATURE WAS DISTRIBUTED, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE AFSC STAND AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM.

REC-125 100-113922-5

END PAGE ONE

12 MAY 12 1969

EX-100

5

54 MAY 22 1969

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THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS AND GROUP DISPERSED PROMPTLY AT SIX PM.

NOTED AS PARTICIPANTS IN THE VIGIL WERE THURMAN BADER WENZL, HEAD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VA. (UVA) CHAPTER OF SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), AND STEPHEN E. SQUIRE, CHAIRMAN UVA CHAPTER OF STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS).

POLICE PERMISSION FOR THE VIGIL WAS OBTAINED BY DIETLINDE JEHLE OF THE CHARLOTTESVILLE (QUAKER) GROUP.

END

GMJ

FBI WASH DC

T
U

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
April 30, 1969

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE -
WHITE HOUSE VIGIL
MAY 5, 1969

[redacted] advised that the National Board of Directors of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a pacifist oriented organization, has solicited the participation of its members nationwide, in a non-violent corporate public witness, fast and silent vigil at the White House, in Washington, D. C., on May 5, 1969.

The source further advised that the ostensible purposes of the public witness are to call attention to American action in Vietnam, to present to the public and press the AFSC's new statement on Vietnam and to convey the AFSC's opposition to the war in Vietnam to President Nixon.

The source furnished a copy of a circular which the AFSC has prepared and is distributing entitled, "White House Vigil." This circular sets forth that the nature of the public witness will be in the traditional manner of the AFSC and under non-violent discipline. According to the circular the AFSC plans a silent vigil at the White House, with placards carried by members, but with no speeches or civil disobedience.

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MAY 5 1969

100-11379-5-17

ENCLOSURE

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
WHITE HOUSE VIGIL
MAY 5, 1969

A timetable of events for the public witness was set forth in the circular as follows:

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1969

10:30 - 11:15 AM	Meeting for Worship at Florida Avenue Meetinghouse, Florida Avenue, at 21st Street.
11:30 - 12:15	Silent Walk to the White House. (Approximately one and one-half miles. A bus will be available for those who cannot walk.)
12:15 - 3:00 PM	Silent Vigil in front of the White House. (Room available in nearby hotel for those who need rest, breaks.)
2:15 PM	A Delegation consisting of the Chairman of the AFSC Board, the Executive Secretary and three other Board members will wait upon President Nixon to discuss our concern. (A letter requesting an appointment has been sent.)
3:00 PM	End of official Board Vigil

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AFSC BOARD VIGIL AND FAST

TIMETABLE AND INFORMATION

The nature of the public witness will be in the traditional manner of Friends and under nonviolent discipline. We plan a silent Vigil at the White House, with placards carried by Friends, but with no speeches or civil disobedience. Friends who are able are asked to fast during the course of the witness.

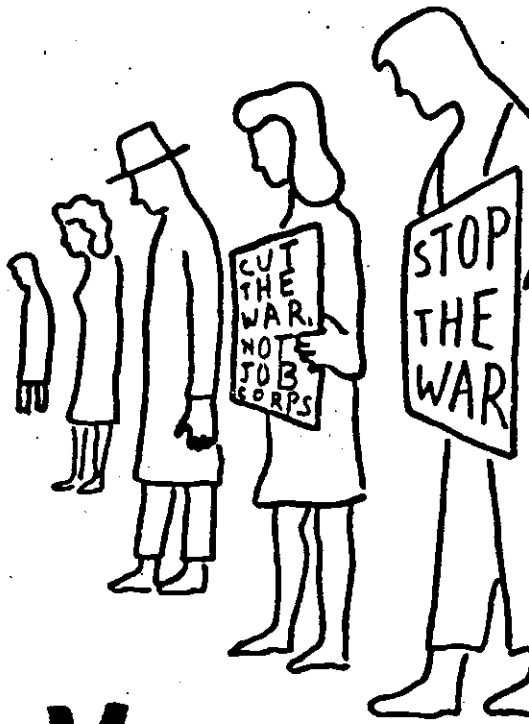
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2:15 PM	A Delegation consisting of the Chairman of the AFSC Board, the Executive Secretary and three other Board members will wait upon President Nixon to discuss our concern. (A letter requesting an appointment has been sent.)
3:00 PM	End of official Board Vigil

Supporting services, in Washington itself, will be provided by the AFSC Board, but each individual attending will be responsible for his own transportation to and from Washington and for overnight accommodations if necessary.

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COME TO WASHINGTON



MONDAY, MAY 5

American Friends
Service Committee

WHITE HOUSE VIGIL

CALLED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN HOLOCAUST IN VIETNAM

Starts 10:30 A.M., Florida Ave. Friends M

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE INC.

160 North Fifteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1
Phone 215-563-9372

GILBERT F. WHITE
Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
BRONSON P. CLARK
Executive Secretary

A CALL FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE TO THE AFSC FAMILY

TO JOIN IN A PUBLIC WITNESS IN OPPOSITION TO THE WAR IN VIETNAM

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1969

The Board of Directors of the AFSC, meeting in Philadelphia on April 12, approved for the first time in its 52-year history a corporate public witness and fast. The reason for this action is that Board members feel that they must express their profound concern about American action inVietnam, which is decimating the population and destroying the country.

The purpose of the witness is threefold: (1) to call public attention to what is happening in Vietnam and not happening in Paris; (2) to draw the attention of the public and the press to AFSC's new Statement on Vietnam, which is scheduled for release in connection with the public witness; and (3) to present our concern to President Nixon, hopefully during the course of the witness

We invite you to participate with us on May 5. Details and a timetable on the Witness are attached. We are writing to invite the whole family of AFSC--staff and committee members, AFSC supporters in Monthly Meetings and Friends schools and colleges, etc.--to join with us in this appeal to President Nixon and the American people.

Our concern is expressed in the new AFSC statement on Vietnam. In part, the Statement says:

> We believe that Americans are living with illusion in regard to Vietnam... The human situation in Vietnam today is worse than it has ever been; the cumulative impact of U.S. involvement (on top of 25 years of warfare) now borders not on Vietnamese salvation, but on Vietnamese genocide. An entire nation is being physically, morally and spiritually destroyed--and the tempo of destruction has increased, not decreased, since the Paris talks and the bombing halt.

Our first-hand experience in Vietnam gives us a horrifying view of the ferocity of continued fighting, the enormity of the physical destruction, and the terrible carnage among civilians. This American-led holocaust must come to an end. Can we do less than back words with action to achieve a change in American policy?

Sincerely on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Gilbert White
Chairman

Bronson Clark
Executive Secretary

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAY 5 1969

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI ALBUQUEE

540 PM 5-5-69 URGENT TJB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM ALBUQUERQUE (100-672) 2P

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC). INFORMATION CONCERNING. VIDEM (BUFILE ONE ZERO FIVE - ONE THREE EIGHT THREE ONE FIVE.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI OBSERVED TEN INDIVIDUALS OUTSIDE NEW FEDERAL BUILDING, AQ, FROM ELEVEN THIRTY AM TO ONE PM, THIS DATE. DEMONSTRATORS HELD SIGNS IDENTIFYING PARTICIPANTSS AS QUAKERS, URGING END TO WAR IN VIETNAM AND INDICATING DEMONSTRATIONS WERE IN SUPPORT OF DEMONSTRATION THIS DATE, WASHINGTON, D.C., WHERE AFSC PRESENTED WHITE PAPER ON VIETNAM WAR TO PRESIDENT NIXON. LEAFLET DISTRIBUTED SETTING FORTH U.S. CASUALTY STATISTICS IN VIETNAM WAR AND CLAIMING ONLY U.S. CAN END WAR.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI ALSO OBSERVED TEN INDIVIDUALS, ALL IN LATE TEENS OR EARLY TWENTIES, OUTSIDE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE, SANTA FE, N.M., TWELVE THIRTY PM TO THREE THIRTY PM, CARRYING SIMILAR SIGNS BUT NO LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED THIS DATE.

END PAGE ONE...

REC-7 100-[illegible]-54[illegible]
15 MAY 8 1969

XEROX
MAY 9 1969

[redacted]

305

55 MAY 19 1969

CC's to DAG; AAC; Civil b7C, IS, CRIM, NIS, IDIU, ~~Vice President~~ 5-6-69.

5-D

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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NO INCIDENTS AND NO ARRESTS AT EITHER DEMONSTRATION.

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE:

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

AGENTS WHO OBSERVED DEMONSTRATION AQ WERE SA [redacted]

AND SA [redacted] DEMONSTRATION, SANTA FE, OBSERVED BY SA [redacted]

[redacted] AND SA [redacted]

END...

ERT

FBI WASH DC

P

CC [redacted]

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VIA TELETYPE

MAY 5 1969

[redacted]

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WA1

1042AM URGENT 5-5-69 MSJ

TO DIRECTOR (100-11392)(105-138315) AND WFO PLAINTEXT

ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-4899) (100-47881)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, PUBLIC WITNESS AND VIGIL, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY FIVE AND SIX, NINETEEN SIXTY-NINE. INFO CONCERNING (IS); VIDEM

ON FIVE FIVE INSTANT SA, FBI, OBSERVED THREE BUSES DEPART THIRTIETH STREET STATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AT SEVEN TWENTY A.M. WITH TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED AND TEN PASSENGERS BOUND FOR CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION.

ONE BUS TO RETURN TO PHILADELPHIA FOUR P. M. AND ONE AT NINE P.M. INSTANT DATE. ONE BUS RETURNING EMPTY BUT WILL RETURN TO WASHINGTON FIVE SIX NEXT TO PICK UP DEMONSTRATORS WHO REMAINED OVERNIGHT IN WASHINGTON FOR A CONTINUING VIGIL.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE DATED FIVE FOUR SIXTY-NINE.

THE SA WHO OBSERVED WAS [redacted]

[redacted]

REC 29 100-11392-545

NO LHM FOLLOWS.

XEROX 1969

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

April 30, 1969

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
PUBLIC WITNESS AND VIGIL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 5 AND 6, 1969

[redacted] furnished literature distributed by the American Friends Service Committee, INC., (AFSC), 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This literature consisted of a three page leaflet captioned, "Come To Washington, Monday, May 5.", and a one page letter on the letterhead of the American Friends Service Committee, Inc., captioned, "A Continuing Vigil For Members of the AFSC Family Who Can Remain."

Copies of these leaflets are set forth.

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., advised that the American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., had chartered on that date, six buses in connection with a trip from Philadelphia to Washington, D. C., and return during the period of May 5 and 6, 1969. [redacted] advised that five buses were scheduled to depart 7 a.m., on May 5, 1969 from 30th Street and John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa. and one bus was scheduled to depart on the same date a 7 a.m., from 77th Street and City Line Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

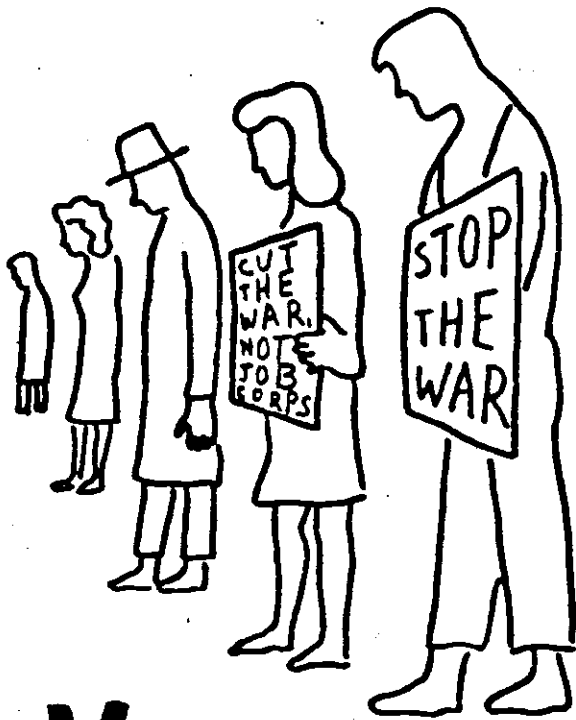
Two of these buses are returning to Philadelphia on the same date at 4 p.m., and another bus will return at 6 p.m. Of the six buses arriving in Washington, three are scheduled to return empty to Philadelphia, Pa., but will return to Washington, D. C., on May 6, 1969 in order to pick up approximately one half of the group who will remain overnight in Washington to attend the continuing vigil. The three buses returning from Washington on May 6, 1969 will depart at 1 p.m., from Lafayette Park in Washington, D. C.

100 - 113 92 - 544

ENCLOSURE

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COME TO WASHINGTON



MONDAY, MAY 5

American Friends Service Committee

WHITE HOUSE VIGIL

CALLED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN HOLOCAUST IN VIETNAM

Starts 10:30 A.M., Florida Ave. Friends Mtg

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A F S C B O A R D V I G I L A N D F A S T

TIMETABLE AND INFORMATION

The nature of the public witness will be in the traditional manner of Friends and under nonviolent discipline. We plan a silent Vigil at the White House, with placards carried by Friends, but with no speeches or civil disobedience. Friends who are able are asked to fast during the course of the witness.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1969

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3:00 PM	End of official Board Vigil

Supporting services, in Washington itself, will be provided by the AFSC Board, but each individual attending will be responsible for his own transportation to and from Washington and for overnight accommodations if necessary.

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE INC.

160 North Fifteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19
Phone 215-563-9372

GILBERT F. WHITE
Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
BRONSON P. CLARK
Executive Secretary

A CALL FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE TO THE AFSC FAMILY

TO JOIN IN A PUBLIC WITNESS IN OPPOSITION TO THE WAR IN VIETNAM

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1969

The Board of Directors of the AFSC, meeting in Philadelphia on April 12, approved for the first time in its 52-year history a corporate public witness and fast. The reason for this action is that Board members feel that they must express their profound concern about American action inVietnam, which is decimating the population and destroying the country.

The purpose of the witness is threefold: (1) to call public attention to what is happening in Vietnam and not happening in Paris; (2) to draw the attention of the public and the press to AFSC's new Statement on Vietnam, which is scheduled for release in connection with the public witness; and (3) to present our concern to President Nixon, hopefully during the course of the witness.

We invite you to participate with us on May 5. Details and a timetable on the Witness are attached. We are writing to invite the whole family of AFSC--staff and committee members, AFSC supporters in Monthly Meetings and Friends schools and colleges, etc.--to join with us in this appeal to President Nixon and the American people.

Our concern is expressed in the new AFSC statement on Vietnam. In part, the Statement says:

> We believe that Americans are living with illusion in regard to Vietnam... The human situation in Vietnam today is worse than it has ever been; the cumulative impact of U.S. involvement (on top of 25 years of warfare) now borders not on Vietnamese salvation, but on Vietnamese genocide. An entire nation is being physically, morally and spiritually destroyed--and the tempo of destruction has increased, not decreased, since the Paris talks and the bombing halt.

Our first-hand experience in Vietnam gives us a horrifying view of the ferocity of continued fighting, the enormity of the physical destruction, and the terrible carnage among civilians. This American-led holocaust must come to an end. Can we do less than back words with action to achieve a change in American policy?

Sincerely on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Gilbert White
Chairman

Bronson Clark
Executive Secretary

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE INC.

160 North Fifteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1910
Phone 215-563-9372

GILBERT F. WHITE
Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
BRONSON P. CLARK
Executive Secretary

A CONTINUING VIGIL FOR MEMBERS OF THE AFSC FAMILY WHO CAN REMAIN

The AFSC Board Planning Committee has been made aware that some members of the AFSC family, inspired by the Board action, intend to continue a vigil and fast for a 21-hour period after the close of the Board demonstration.

Even though this is not part of the official Board action, we want to let Friends know of this vigil.

As we understand the plans, the 21-hour vigil and fast will include the reading of the names of American and Vietnamese war dead and wounded. Candles will be lit as darkness approaches. Friends will take two-hour turns standing in the vigil line and a rest area will be provided nearby.

The vigil will end by noon the next day, Tuesday, May 6. Friends interested in participating or getting further information should get in touch with Richard Taylor at the AFSC national office (LO 3-9372).

5*

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For the AFSC Board Planning Committee,

Norval Reece, Chairman
Richard Taylor, Staff
Ruth Dross
Mary Hoxie Jones
E. Raymond Wilson

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF I[illegible]STIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT O[illegible]USTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
APR 29 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

535PM URGENT 4/29/69 DCY

TO DIRECTOR

FROM PITTSBURGH (100-10301)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, WHITE HOUSE VIGIL, MAY FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTY NINE, INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS); VIDEM.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT THE NATIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC), A PACIFIST-TYPE ORGANIZATION, HAS SOLICITED THE PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS NATIONWIDE IN A NON-VIOLENT CORPORATE PUBLIC WITNESS, FAST AND SILENT VIGIL AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., ON MAY ~~NINE~~, SIXTYNINE. [should be 5/5-4-69]

OSTENSIBLE PURPOSES OF THE PUBLIC WITNESS ARE TO CALL ATTENTION TO AMERICAN ACTION IN VIETNAM, TO PRESENT TO THE PUBLIC AND PRESS THE AFSC'S NEW STATEMENT ON VIETNAM AND TO CONVEY THE AFSC'S OPPOSITION OVER THE WAR IN VIETNAM TO PRESIDENT NIXON.

END PAGE ONE

[redacted]

REC-6 100-10301-542

16 MAY 5 1969

CC [redacted] to DAG; AAC; Crim Rec, [redacted], NIS, IDIU, ~~Vice President~~ 4-30-69.

269

51 MAY 12 1969

5-2

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PAGE TWO

THE AFSC HAS PREPARED AND IS DISTRIBUTING A CIRCULAR ENTITLED "WHITE HOUSE VIGIL" WHICH CONTAINS THE TIMES AND EVENTS OF THE WITNESS.

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE;

LHM WILL FOLLOW.

END

GMJ

FBI WASH DC

P

[redacted]

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VIA TELETYPE

APR 29 1969

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 03

BALTIMORE 01

358 PM URGENT 4-29-69 ECK

TO DIRECTOR (100-11392) (~~105-138515~~): BALTIMORE AND WFO (CODE)

ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-4899) (100-47881) 3P

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE PUBLIC WITNESS AND VIGIL, WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY FIVE AND SIX, SIXTYNINE; INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY); ~~VIDEM~~ VIETNAM DEMONSTRATIONS

[redacted], FURNISHED LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC), ONE SIX ZERO NORTH FIFTEENTH ST., PHILA., PA. LITERATURE PERTAINED TO "CALL FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AFSC TO THE AFSC FAMILY TO JOIN IN A PUBLIC WITNESS OPPOSITION TO THE WAR IN VIETNAM, WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY FIVE, SIXTYNINE" IN ORDER TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN HOLOCAUST IN VIETNAM.

REC-6 100-113982-5

EX-104

15 MAY 5 19

A TIMETABLE SET FORTH IN LITERATURE CALLS FOR FOLLOWING EVENTS ON MAY FIVE, NEXT;

MEETING FOR WORSHIP, FLORIDA AVE. MEETING HOUSE, AT TWENTYFIRST ST., WASHINGTON, DC, TEN THIRTY AM TO ELEVEN FIFTEEN AM.

END PAGE ONE

[redacted] to DAG; AAG; [redacted], NIS, IDIU, ~~Vice President~~ 4-30-69.

TWO COPIES WFO

55 MAY 9 1969

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SILENT WALK TO THE WHITE HOUSE, ELEVEN THIRTY AM TO TWELVE FIFTEEN PM.

SILENT VIGIL IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE TWELVE FIFTEEN PM TO THREE PM.

A DELEGATION CONSISTING OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AFSC BOARD, THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AND THREE OTHER BOARD MEMBERS WILL WAIT UPON PRESIDENT NIXON TO DISCUSS OUR CONCERN STARTING AT TWO FIFTEEN PM.

OFFICIAL BOARD VIGIL WILL END AT THREE PM. LITERATURE INDICATED THAT A LETTER REQUESTING APPOINTMENT WITH PRESIDENT NIXON HAD ALREADY BEEN DIRECTED TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

LITERATURE FURTHER INDICATED THAT FOR THOSE WHO DESIRED TO CONTINUE THE VIGIL BEYOND THREE PM THERE WILL BE AN ADDITIONAL VIGIL AND FAST FOR A TWENTYONE HOUR PERIOD AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE BOARD DEMONSTRATION.

THE TWENTYONE HOUR VIGIL AND FAST WILL INCLUDE READING NAMES OF AMERICAN AND VIETNAMESE WAR DEAD AND WOUNDED. THE VIGIL WILL END BY NOON, MAY SIX, SIXTYNINE.

END PAGE TWO

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ON APRIL TWENTYNINE, INSTANT [redacted], ADVISED AFSC HAS CHARTERED SIX BUSES IN CONNECTION WITH ABOVE-MENTIONED DEMONSTRATION TO DEPART SEVEN AM, ON MAY FIVE, SIXTYNINE, FOR WASHINGTON, DC.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 26 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

2:52 PM

4-26-69 MMF

URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: NEW HAVEN (100-

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE RALLY FOR PEACE, HARTFORD, CONN., APRIL TWENTYSIX, SIXTY NINE INFORMATION CONCERNING - VIDEM.

[redacted] NR

RE: NEW HAVEN TELETYPE APRIL TWENTYFIVE LAST.

CAPTIONED RALLY HELD AT BUSHNELL PARK, HARTFORD, ELEVEN TWENTY-FIVE AM TO ONE PM INSTANT WITH ABOUT ONE HUNDRED SEVENTYFIVE IN ATTENDANCE. MINORITY OF ADULTS AND MAJORITY OF HIPPIE-TYPE YOUNG PEOPLE PRESENT.

SPEAKERS WERE RUSSELL JOHNSON OF AFSC WHO ATTACKED IMPERIALISM OF U.S. BY PRESENCE IN VIETNAM. PREDICTED VIETNAMESE WILL NEVER BE DEFEATED AND U.S. IS THERE IN INTEREST OF BIG CORPORATIINS. HE SPOKE APOLOGETICALLY FOR COMMUNISM AND URGED PRESSURE ON CONGRESS FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM VIETNAM.

MCT-40

~~NW 62-112872~~

REC 90

100-113992-5411X1

3 APR 30 1969

[redacted]

0-1 NH
5/15/69
55 Hall

5-2

56 MAY 9 1969

CC: WHTS to DAG; AAG; Civil Rts., [illegible], NIS, IDIU, ~~Vice President~~ 4-28-69.

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ARTHUR AND CATHY MELVILLE, FORMER PRIEST AND NUN, ALSO SPOKE, LATTER BRIEFLY CONDEMNING WAR. MELVILLE AT LENGTH URGED OPPOSITION IN RADICAL MANNER AGAINST CORPORATE STRUCTURE. PREDICTED BLOOD WILL FLOW IN STREETS UNLESS ACTION TAKEN TO OBTAIN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

NICK EGLESON, FORMER NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF SDS, VOICED OPPOSITION TO DRAFT AND MILITARY SERVICE AND ADVOCATED CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT OF COUNTRY. HE URGED WOMEN AND STUDENTS TO REACT AGAINST STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT AND BECOME REVOLUTIONARIES AND AID IN FREEING OF VIETNAM. HE RAISED SUCH ISSUES AS ROTC AT HARVARD AND NATIONWIDE OPPOSITION TO AUTHORITY OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

RALLY CONCLUDED WITHOUT INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS.

[redacted]

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. END.

MKA

FBI WASH DC

F [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
APR 25 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW HAVEN

10-18 AM URGENT 4-25-69 MFS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW HAVEN 1P

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC) RALLY FOR PEACE, HARTFORD, CONN., APRIL TWENTYSIX, SIXTYNINE. INFO CONERNING - VIDEM.

[redacted] ADVISED TODAY THAT PERMIT HAS BEEN ISSUED TO REPRESENTATIVE OF ABOVE GROUP FOR RALLY IN BUSHNELL PARK, HARTFORD, TEN THIRTY AM TO TWO PM, SATURDAY, APRIL TWENTYSIX. ARTICLE IN HARTFORD COURANT, APRIL TWENTYFIVE, REFLECTS SPEAKERS WILL INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF AFSC, NICK EGLESON, FORMER PRESIDENT OF SDS, AND ARTHUR AND CATHARINE MELVILLE, FORMER PRIEST AND NUN WHO SERVED IN LATIN AMERICA.

[redacted] NHO WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT DEVELOPMENTS.

ECORR. LINE ONE FIRST WORD SHD BE AMERICAN

END

PGH

FBI WASH DC

105-138315-32

REC-64 100-113992-541

12 APR 30 1969

EX-114

XEROX

FEB 28 1973

MAY 8 1969

MR. WELLS
ROOM 902

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
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